

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

Opening of the French Legislature.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. Lines, arrived at this port on Monday afternoon at about 1 o'clock, bringing dates from Havre and London to the 4th inst.

Among her passengers are Gen. Dix and family, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. W. Schmitt, American Consul at Falmouth and bearer of dispatches.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, from Boston June 26, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 1st inst.

The *Arago* brings intelligence of the death of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the East. The melancholy news was received by Lord Palmerston from General Simpson on the afternoon of the 30th ult. For some days previously Lord Raglan had been suffering from indisposition, but until 1 P. M. on the 26th his Lordship progressed to the satisfaction of his medical attendants. Afterward alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing which gradually increased. From 5 P. M. he was unconscious, and from that period he gradually sank until 25 minutes before 9, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief. It is stated Major General Simpson has succeeded Lord Raglan pro tem.

The *Times*'s correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that on the 21st ult. the *Amphion*, 36 screw frigates, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Swaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the boats struck a rock and was blown up. Four others struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the *Amphion*, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that the fortifications and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Nydast.

From Copenhagen, July 4, we learn that the French war-steamer *Pelican* and *Tosin* had anchored, and the English war-steamer *Alban* towing the *Jackdaw* and *Swinger* had passed southward.

The *Journal de Constantinople* reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communications will be established between St. Petersburg and Sevastopol.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians and suite arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen Victoria.

Admiral Seymour, who was wounded on board H. M. ship *Exmouth*, from the bursting of an infernal machine, was still suffering, and little hope was entertained of saving the sight of his eye.

The detailed accounts of the attack on the Malakoff and Redan towers made by the Allies on the 18th ult., have been received, and are published in extenso in our columns this morning. The various correspondents ascribe the repulse and great loss which the French and English experienced to the want of proper management, and the total absence of that military knowledge and judgment so requisite in such hazardous and difficult undertakings.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a correspondence respecting the outrage at Hango, which Russia accuses England of making improper use of flags of truce.

Another "demonstration" against Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading bill took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 1, and exceeded in numbers and riot the one which took place the week previous. According to the reporter of *The Morning Herald*, the scene is beyond description. At the lowest computation, upward of 100,000 men, women and children were present. The proceedings were commenced by a man attempting to address the crowd, which attempt was immediately put down by the police. This gave rise to an extraordinary scene of confusion. The constables' hats were knocked off and the several carriages which were bold enough to enter were booted and the horses frightened by the mob. Several of the leaders were taken into custody, but not without giving great trouble to the police, who were in many instances compelled to use their staves in a very severe manner.

The extraordinary Session of 1855 of the French Legislative Assembly was opened on the afternoon of the 2d inst. by the Emperor, whose speech is given below.

The Paris correspondent of *The Daily News* states that the French Government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty millions of francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce and on the revenue accruing from the carriage of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 men of the class 1855 were called under arms.

In the House of Commons on the 2d July Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew his bill against Sunday trading.

In both Houses of Parliament on the evening of the 3d inst. a Royal Message, recommending the House to provide some material token of recognition to Lord Raglan for the services he had rendered to his country during this and previous wars, was brought under consideration, and it was agreed that an annuity of £1,000 a year should be granted to the widow of his late lordship, and £2,000 a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his next heir.

In the House of Lords while discussing the merits of the late Lord Raglan, the Earl of Galloway blamed the Government for having allowed certain charges adduced against Lord Raglan in Parliament and elsewhere to pass unexamined. It is regretted that the premature death of the late Field Marshal was in a great measure attributable.

Lord Howden, the British Ambassador in Spain, has been stopped by a band of Carlists or of robbers, on the road from Madrid to Vittoria, and detained six hours.

The Washington arrived at Bremen on the 2d inst.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

The principal actors in the great European Tragedy of Errors are one by one disappearing from the scene. Lord Raglan, who was allured to Turkey against his will in the belief that he was to be the leader, not of an actual campaign, but of a mere military demonstration, died at Balaklava on the 28th of June. Field-Marshal St. Arnaud, Adjutant-General Estcourt, Generals Cathcart, Goldie, Strangways and Sir John Campbell, Admiral Boxer, Capt. Christie and Surveyor-General Wreld have died in the course of the campaign; Gen. Forcy, the Earls of Lucan and Cardigan having been recalled; Prince Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Generals Sir De Lacy Evans and Torrens, Admirals Dundas and Sir Charles Napier having returned; and Gen. Canrobert having re-

signed, the command of the army and fleet is now altogether in new hands; while the exclusion of the Peelites from the Ministry, and the failure of the Vienna Conference have altered the original aim of the Crimean expedition. The English have drifted from sham war into serious war; while in Russia the death of the Czar Nicholas and the removal of Prince Paskievitch and Menchikoff from the scene of action have not altered either the plans of the Russians, or their energy and efficiency in the field and cabinet. A new act of the great drama commences. Pelissier reports that he will make another assault in the first part of July. Should it be unsuccessful, he will raise the siege and attack the Russian army in the open field. He is determined no longer to defer striking a decisive blow. The Emperor is preparing for all emergencies, and is sending 50,000 more men to the Crimea.

The *Times* of Saturday last was led in a fit of monomania to kill off the European Princes: of course only on paper. We were informed that the King of Prussia and the young Czar are both soon to die! Now it is well known that the King of Prussia has for the last few years reformed his habit of hard drinking, and though his constitution is undermined by his former intemperance, still there is nothing alarming in his present state of health. As to the Czar Alexander, he is undoubtedly not a great friend of the war with the Allies; still there is no reason for killing him off, since, in case of his decease, his more warlike and more energetic brother, Constantine is to direct the affairs of the State as if he were the Czar. As to the Generals Sir George Brown, Pennemah and Coddington, all of them are undoubtedly ill and, besides, far advanced in age. It is not probable that they will see much service again. The Crimean climate makes and havoc among the old Peninsula Generals. The cholera chiefly attacks the Piedmontese, who are dying off by hundreds.

We learn from the Baltic that the infernal machines of the Russians prove of very little avail. Forty-six of them have been fished out of the sea, and only one has done any damage, exploding under the *Exmouth*, and wounding Admiral Seymour, Capt. Louis and Lieut. Pierce. Poor Capt. Lyons of the *Miranda*, son of the Admiral in command in the Black Sea, has died in consequence of a wound received when reconnoitering Kaffa. By his successful cruise in the Sea of Azoff he had earned a great reputation, and was considered a rising man with a bright career before him.

Lord Canning's appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India is not well received by the public. Those who sympathize with India expected the nomination of Lord Elgin, while those who sympathize with the great families of the country wished to see the Duke of Newcastle in Calcutta, where he might have bettered his broken finances. Lord Canning is nothing but the son of his father. His nomination shows clearly that the speeches of the Administrative Reformers have not yet had any effect upon the governing classes, who thus bestow the most important of all appointments on a man of well-known mediocrity. The wealth of two hundred millions of Hindoos is sacrificed to party considerations and family arrangements.

The Queen has sent in a message calling upon Parliament for a suitable provision on behalf of the heirs of Lord Raglan, but it meets with little public favor. The last military feat of the late Field-Marshal, the reckless attack upon the Redan without any hope of getting possession of the fortifications, was an act of downright madness. The troops were led to the shambles without any possibility of success, and now Parliament is expected to vote a hundred thousand pounds to the relatives of the man whose inefficiency has cost the lives of tens of thousands of Englishmen! Still, he belongs to the illustrious house of Somerset, and therefore the nation must reward his services, though they were disastrous to the army and to the country at large.

Napoleon III. has opened the meeting of his Legislative Body and Senate with a speech which is rather disagreeable to Austria. He charges her with refusing, or at least delaying, the fulfillment of her pledges. The irritation created by the dismissal of Drouyn de L'Huys, the appointment of Count Walewski and Persigny, the publication of Prince Czartoryski's address, and the article in *The Monitor* of Saturday last on Austrian tergiversations in 1873, will be still more envenomed by the Emperor's speech, and the Court of Vienna will soon find a pretext for giving up its connection with the Western Powers, and, in a few months, form an alliance with Russia. The *Times* already prognosticates the fall of Austria.

On Sunday last the population of London was highly incensed against the Police. Lord Grosvenor's unpopular Sunday bill led to a monster gathering of the lower classes in Hyde Park on two subsequent Sundays, when every carriage of the aristocracy was received with the adulation of "Go to Church." The hooting and yelling were terrible. The day before yesterday the Police interfered in the most brutal manner. They made use of their truncheons right and left, and knocked people down in the best continental style. Some ninety people were carried to the police station. Lord Grosvenor immediately withdrew his obnoxious bill, but the excitement of the public will not subside until the police magistrate fairly examines the case, and puts the police on trial.

THE REPULSE AT SEVASTOPOL.

Special Correspondence of The London Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, June 30, 1855.

It is but natural that the attack of the Allies on the principal points of the Russian defenses should now be scrutinized in all its details, and, as it has failed, that the plan of that attack should be severely criticised and unsparingly censured. It is certainly true that, in some respects, these details were imperfect. As an example of this imperfection, it is stated that the supports were too distant from the attacking parties; that proper care was not taken to prevent the men becoming confused and losing their way in the labyrinth of works before the Redan; that no steps were taken to step over the parapets of the attacking parties were too weak, and that the men were crowded into narrow works and trenches which could not afford them cover, and were difficult of access and exit. It is moreover affirmed that no proper instructions were given to the artillery for their guidance in the event of success or defeat, and that it was only when they were in the midst of their pursuit, and their own efforts were exhausted, that they were ordered to retreat, that an artillery officer obtained permission from Lord Raglan to open fire upon their lines; that no directions were addressed even to the ambulance corps with respect to locality or action, and that many minor points of some importance were also neglected. But the gravest charge of all, that the success of the assault was compromised by the facility with which Lord Raglan yielded to Gen. Pelissier's request, and

late on the evening of the 17th altered the arrangements for the following morning. As to the propriety of Gen. Pelissier's views in this respect, it is not for me to say. It is indeed about to assault the Malakoff before dawn would have been prepared for them with overwhelming numbers, could have decimated them as they retreated with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a body of men. If the Malakoff had been taken, the Malakoff would have been prepared to resist us, the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from their works under cover, and to say great numbers of them. The plan was perfectly successful in the attack on the Malakoff, which was easily taken after a fierce cannonade in the open day, which drove the enemy out of the works. Although we had silenced many guns in the Redan we had not silenced all, nor had we touched the ship's batteries; and Prince Gortchakoff tells us daily and as we find truly, the damage done to us by day "we remain at it." We were not prepared to see the strength of the Redan on that morning, and the Russians might have for all we knew and know—replaced every injured gun and had the battery in as good order as when we opened fire. We were certain of success. Sir George Brown, indeed, by the blood of his conquest of Kertch and Yenikale, directed the operation as if the garrison of Sevastopol were a body of militia. A private memorandum was sent round the night before the attack to officers commanding regiments &c., to request them to keep their men in order, and to make them observe silence "when they got inside the Redan." It does not appear why there was no attack on the Russian works on our left. One would certainly have thought that even a faint by the French against the Flagstaff Batteries would have been attended with advantage. However, these are points beyond my province, and I shall stop here in the assurance that I am not making any statement of my own on a subject of such vast importance. It is impossible to forget that memorable morning as it is hopeless to attempt to describe what occurred.

It will be remembered that the plan of attack originally proposed was that the Allies were to open a cannonade for three hours on the Malakoff and Redan, and then, on the morning of the 18th, that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former, it would not be possible to carry out the plan of attack as it was proposed. The plan of attack was as follows: The British brigades of the Light Division, Second Division, Third Division, and Fourth Division were to furnish each one column of 1,750 men, to whom were joined 600 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan, and the battery and the battery on our left of the Redan, close to the neck of the peninsula. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards Brigade and Highland Brigade were moved up and kept in reserve also for any duty that might occur. The only party of the Second Division which was not broken into the Redan was the 1st Brigade, which was ordered to assault the Redan. The 1st Brigade was formed of broken troops, and Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1,750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men in the assaulting column to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support and to keep the assaulting column from being cut off, and the 550 men carrying the assault. The 1st Brigade was formed of broken troops, and Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1,750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men in the assaulting column to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support and to keep the assaulting column from being cut off, and the 550 men carrying the assault. The 1st Brigade was formed of broken troops, and Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1,750 men in each instance were formed of 400 men in the assaulting column to cover them in case of a lodgment and to reverse the work, 800 men as a support and to keep the assaulting column from being cut off, and the 550 men carrying the assault.

The brigade under Major-General Eyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery and to carry the Barrack Batteries, consisted of the 9th Regiment, 18th Regiment, 3rd Regiment, 2nd Regiment, and 1st Regiment. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party under Major Fielden of the 4th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed as the storming party. The brigade was turned out at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to march down the road on the left of the Green Hill, and to the Redan. The 18th Regiment was the first to reach the Redan, and they were the first to be attacked. Gen. Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again." The reply was a loud cheer which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The shot here was not only directed at the men, but at the officers, and some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery. The 18th Regiment, which was the first to reach the Redan, and they were the first to be attacked. Gen. Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again." The reply was a loud cheer which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The shot here was not only directed at the men, but at the officers, and some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery.

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wounded, of whom three—namely, Capt. Brown, Capt. Fox, Capt. the Red. Herbert, and Capt. Fox, were killed. Capt. Fox's thigh is fractured; 17 men were killed, 108 wounded. The 9th Regiment was in the trenches and had a few men wounded. The total number of killed and wounded in the Brigade was, up to the last reserve I could see, 107 killed, 532 wounded.

—Total 139.

Some of the officers got away in the great storm which blew about 11 o'clock, and blew with great violence for several hours. Gen. Eyre has issued the following order:

"SECOND BRIGADE ORDERS, THIRD DIVISION. I have the honor to inform you that the 18th Regiment, which was the first to reach the Redan, and they were the first to be attacked. Gen. Eyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope, my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again." The reply was a loud cheer which instantly drew on the men a shower of grape. The shot here was not only directed at the men, but at the officers, and some French on their left, rushed at the Cemetery which was very feebly defended. They got possession of the place after a slight resistance, with small loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan and from the Barrack Battery.

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